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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT C EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW	
2		x 18-CR-204 (NGG)
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	United States Courthouse
4	Plaintiff,	Brooklyn, New York
5	-against-	August 21, 2018 2:00 p.m.
6	CLARE BRONFMAN,	
7	Defendant.	
8		x
9	TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR BAIL APPLICATION BEFORE THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS G. GARAUFIS UNITED STATES SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE	
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11	APPEARANCES	
12	For the Government:	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE Eastern District of New York
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PROCEEDINGS 3 have Ms. Orenstein confirm that. I've looked at it and I believe that is correct. THE COURT: Ms. Orenstein? MS. ORENSTEIN: Yes, that's correct. I've been working with defense counsel to make sure that all the documents that were necessary were coming in. They did come in. Everything's been filed and is in order, as far as the government's concerned. THE COURT: All right. And you agree? MS. NECHELES: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay, so that issue has been resolved. And what other issues did we have from the last meeting that we had weeks ago? MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, if I could. I believe that at the last meeting Your Honor left open two issues. You said that in the interim, until we fulfilled the conditions, that you were going to place Ms. Bronfman under house arrest and with GPS monitoring and, in addition, you would restrict the people that she could associate with. But you told Your Honor -- you told us that we could raise that again today after we fulfilled all the conditions. We worked with the government, Ms. Orenstein was

very good to work with. We were able to get everything done,

it was complicated but we appreciate her help in that we were

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THE COURT: Well, the question of whether the terms of Ms. Bronfman's release were temporary in nature and not -- and would be rereviewed and reconsidered at this meeting.

MS. PENZA: Your Honor, specifically as to the home detention, Ms. Necheles certainly did reserve her right at the time once the security had been met to raise that.

As to the association issue, that I recall there being a discussion about limiting the provision and hopefully the parties agreeing to it. But, again, it was relatively up in the air. So the government would not say that either of those were solidified, even in the government's view.

So I think both of those are open issues, although we certainly never intended there to be an understanding that there would be a provision such that Ms. Necheles is now suggesting. It always seemed that the parties were to be contemplating some way of narrowing the original association provision, which stated that the defendant would have no contact with any current or former members of NXIVM.

There was an objection regarding what constitutes a member of NXIVM. We then worked to propose something different, and I believe Ms. Necheles is now seeking a provision that only limits Ms. Bronfman's communication with codefendants except in the presence of counsel.

MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, maybe it would be helpful for me just to address first one and the government can

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respond and then...

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So I think, if I could address the home detention first, and we can deal with the association second. Because I think the association might be a little more complicated.

Your Honor, what we are proposing at this point is essentially that Ms. Bronfman be allowed out of the house during the daytime with the restriction of where she could go. She would be restricted to the terms of what Your Honor has said of where she is able to travel to.

And my understanding with having spoken to pretrial services, including today, is that what we are proposing is totally technologically feasible, and there's one of the three ways that this is commonly done by pretrial services.

So we'd have a curfew, and there would be a restriction on the area she could travel. And if she traveled outside that area, she would continue to have her GPS bracelet monitor on her ankle. If she traveled outside of that area or anywhere near the ports or an airport, there would be an alarm that went off immediately at services.

They would not be monitoring her moment by moment where she is, but they would have a curfew that she will be in.

One of the pretrial officers is in court here today and I spoke to her. I saw that in the government's letter they said that this was not feasible.

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I asked pretrial, maybe the government didn't understand what I was suggesting because I am told that this is feasible, technologically feasible.

We believe that this would be a sufficient restriction to prevent her from fleeing; to be home every night, if she left Manhattan, if she left the area, they would have an immediate alarm.

The only difference really would be that the area she's allowed to be in is a little bit bigger. Right now she's allowed to be in her home. Then it would be Manhattan and Brooklyn, Queens essentially. But if she stepped out of those area or stepped into an airport or stepped into one of the ports, the alarm would immediately sound for pretrial.

MS. PENZA: Your Honor, I also spoke to Ms. Quijije,
I believe it is, who is in the courtroom today.

THE COURT: Why doesn't she come up.

Good afternoon, ma'am. Please state your appearance.

PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jeannine Quijiji, pretrial services.

THE COURT: Welcome.

PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICER: Thank you.

MS. PENZA: And, Your Honor, obviously, Ms. Quijije is now here, but the government did speak to her today, and our position was not that it was technologically not feasible.

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My understanding, from my conversation just so the Court understands the record that the government was making, was that practically it's not feasible.

In order to effectively monitor the defendant, this is not something that is routinely, if ever, done where there would be a certain location where they would be monitoring her. Usually there is curfew, or there is home detention.

Home detention enables pretrial services to expect to know where she is most times, and then the government in -- again, trying to fashion the least restrictive conditions that we believe would mitigate the risk of flight, proposed that there be a certain period of time each day or not -- excuse me, Your Honor, a certain period of time where Ms. Bronfman would have more freedom beyond her home.

When I spoke to Ms. Quijije about that, she informed me that three days a week of 90 minutes would be a reasonable period that pretrial could effectively monitor and make sure that Ms. Bronfman did stay within the designated area.

THE COURT: Is that right?

PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICER: That's correct, Your Honor, under home detention.

THE COURT: Under home detention.

PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICER: Correct.

THE COURT: I see.

MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, what we're proposing is a

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curfew, which I understand is a common form that pretrial does when there is no realistic harm to others. There is no reason here that home detention is required as opposed to GPS monitoring.

What we are saying is we believe that the least restrictive way of ensuring that Ms. Bronfman appear is a curfew, which is technologically available, it's something that is it commonly done, as I understand it; and would immediately notify pretrial if she left the designated area. It just gives her a little bit of a larger designated area.

As you can imagine being in a one -- in someone's one-bedroom apartment for months, it's difficult, it's very restrictive, and so we're asking for a less restrictive. This is a woman who is used running, jogging, exercising and would like to be able to do that within Manhattan.

MS. PENZA: Your Honor, the government, in light of the case, in light of the extraordinary flight risk of the defendants, we don't believe that's appropriate in order to effectively monitor her.

We are, as the government stated, we believe that there are positions that we could take, as we have, that would allow Ms. Bronfman the time outside of her one-bedroom apartment. The government obviously understands that point.

But to have unfettered access to all of Manhattan all day long does not comport with the flight risk in this case.

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THE COURT: I see. Well, as I stated previously, the Court is concerned that Ms. Bronfman is not the type of defendant in terms of the availability of means to depart the jurisdiction that most other people have. And assuming her good faith and all, at this time, a month down the road, two months down the road that all may change, depending on what's in discovery and what the circumstances are. I have no idea, not having seen any of that. But I think she has the capability, the financial capability, notwithstanding the very large sum money that's been placed by her as security that she could leave the jurisdiction. But I am concerned that she's certainly entitled, while she's on bail, to be able to have physical exercise, see

while she's on bail, to be able to have physical exercise, see her friends who are not associated with the case in some way.

And if it becomes apparent that she needs to get a health club membership be go to a health club for an hour and half a day, we'll talk about that later on.

But for the time being, I'm going to require that she be on home confinement subject to those three 90-minute-a-week breaks that will be coordinated with pretrial services.

And I think that what's quite clear about New York City is it's a big place; Queens, Brooklyn and Manhattan, south of 96th Street, might as well be offering someone the opportunity to see the world, because you can certainly see

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the world in Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan, at least in terms of the city of people and the different communities, different types of eateries.

And I understand why she would want this, but I have a concern about her potential for flight. I also have a letter here, which I read, from a firm, a law firm in Philadelphia. I'm putting that aside and not considering that because I think it's not fair to Ms. Bronfman for me to start considering third-party submissions in connection with her bail.

MS. NECHELES: I appreciate that.

THE COURT: All right. And if — let me put it this way: If after a month or two there is good reason to reconsider, I will reconsider. But for the time being, and subject to the three-day-a-week, 90-minutes-a-day exception and exception that pretrial might make for trips to a health club, for instance, for her physical health and mental health, I'm requiring that she remain at home for now.

And I would add that I also have a concern that all of these sureties were really not made aware of the suggestion that Ms. Bronfman be able to travel around the city during the day every day. And if I am going to reconsider at some point, I would want to bring back all the sureties, including Ms. Bronfman's mother, to hear from them about whether they want to continue the sureties in person in court. All right?

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because the government says they may call this person as a witness.

Not because Ms. Bronfman is alleged to be interfering with those people, but because they say that in the past, she has been involved in aggressive litigation.

Now, all of that litigation, every single aspect of it, was run by lawyers and was totally managed by lawyers. We are not talking about any letter or any action or any phone call ever done by Ms. Bronfman. We're talking about letters and litigation by lawyers, including a lawyer in Mexico, who I believe has said, I have read the letter, and what he has said to people is you are interfering with business relationships, and if you continue to do so, we will the — this may be a criminal charge.

It's not -- I do not believe that there is a criminal charge against anybody in Mexico, but he has -- there have been ten years of fighting between people at NXIVM and people on the outside, with the criminal cases brought by law enforcement authorities against people who hacked into NXIVM, who stole material, who altered information on a computer.

Prosecutors have found this to be valid information. I know Your Honor doesn't have enough in front of you to make this decision, but I am telling you, there are cases and there is no question about that. Now -- that this has happened.

Courts have found, in civil litigation, that people

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have committed serious wrongdoing against NXIVM. The mitigations may have been or may not have been, however, all of that will be litigated in this case, I doubt it, because the government wants to bring it all in this case, and we welcome it, because we believe there was serious wrongdoing, and we will be able to explain it.

But none of this has involved any threats or any misbehavior by Ms. Bronfman. No court has ever said she did anything inappropriate with any of these people. The only person who is saying that is a class action lawyer who is writing to Your Honor. We welcome him to tell us who he doesn't want her to associate and we will not — she will not contact any of those people.

If there is an individual who is saying they don't want contact from Ms. Bronfman, we don't want to go there. We will stay away from that person. But what we are saying is that if somebody wants to be friends with Ms. Bronfman and asks to be friends with her and is seeking to have a relationship with her, there is just no legitimate reason for the Court or the government here to be saying she should not be associating with those people. They are -- I respectfully submit that the government here is attempting to use court process to isolate her and to push people into cooperating against her.

Depriving people of their livelihood --

list of DOS members. It was a secret organization.

She's not charged with any violence against them.

She's not charged with being involved in any master/slave

secret. We don't know who the DOS members are. There is no

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have identified came forward and said she wants to be a

And I am saying that one of these people, who they

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associating with Ms. Bronfman, other people have told me that.

This is a lot of people they are talking about. And when they talk about the stripe path and that the she should have nothing to do with people on the stripe path, there were 5 to 700 people who have gone through that, and 300 people currently. There's a lot of people they are talking about. These are not all potential witnesses.

THE COURT: But if they are potential witnesses, they would be meeting — if possible, they would be your witnessed and they would be meeting with you. They don't need to meet with Ms. Bronfman in order to be available to her to assist you with your case.

MS. NECHELES: Right. We are talking about two different things. And I don't think she will be contacting all these people.

I'm talking about whether she can be in contact with the people who are her friends, and employees, and people she has associated with for many years and who are not alleged to have done anything criminal, have not been indicted, and who are her friends.

What is the valid restriction, the compelling government interest in preventing her from associating with friends as opposed to an employee and people who want to associate with her, people not alleged to have been involved in the criminal activity? It's a separate question of us

This is an accountant who has the wherewithal to get a new job. That is not going to be a concern for the accountant. I understand the accountant may want to have the immediate job that's available, but that job has not been able available for the past several weeks since, and that has been fine.

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And then in addition, here, that accountant, in particular, is intimately involved. And we're talk about potential witnesses. This one charged conduct in our indictment where the accountant was the accountant during the time period where there's alleged to have been improper

is conflating a friendship with a business obligation.

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PROCEEDINGS 30 That being said, the government has made attempts to narrow, narrow this provision. We have had no meaningful back and forth with defense counsel about how they think this could be effectively narrowed. Knowing that, we believe that this -- these categories of people represent a proxy of people who we believe could either be unindicted coconspirators, or potential witnesses, because of how long they've been with the organization, because of their commitment to the organization, because of their participation through other members; either being members of the enterprise, or being directed by other members of the enterprise to do certain things on behalf of the enterprise. So that's what the government's position is as to these conditions. That's how we've tried to structure it. We are open to other ways of structuring it, but we have had no meaningful feedback as to how it can be differently narrowed to take into account those considerations. MS. NECHELES: Your Honor, what we --

MS. PENZA: And so what we've suggested, for example, we have a reasonable exception point. And we have made reasonable exceptions already.

But what I am afraid, Your Honor, is that the people who Ms. Bronfman actually wants to speak to are the people at the highest reaches of the organization who are unindicted

It's just a fact that she is who she is. And so if she's going to talk to somebody, she's talking to somebody with the benefit of her large wealth behind her, and some people, potentially, could be intimidated by this, including

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some of the people who have been involved in these organizations. So, I mean, that's your problem.

The problem is that she isn't your ordinary garden variety defendant. She's a person of substantial wealth and high social standing, and so that's -- that's the difficulty that we're grappling with here.

It's not that — the Court doesn't want to limit her from being with friends, but these are people with whom she was in business, if you will, some of them, and if there's someone in this category that you think is really more a friend than anything else and really isn't of concern to the government, then all you have to do is call the government and say she wants to talk to her old friend from — you know, that she knows from Dalton, or wherever she went to high school, and it'll be pretty clear whether this is someone that the government is — that, you know, has down as a potential witness.

I just don't -- how many people does she need to talk to in a given day? I mean, we're talking about -- I don't understand this.

MS. NECHELES: Right now --

THE COURT: Why are we even having this discussion?

MS. NECHELES: Because the government has proposed this restriction. Right now -- I don't think that it's right to require the defendant to come forward and say to the

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1	she met at college, or that she met some other way.
2	MS. NECHELES: Correct.
3	THE COURT: I don't think there are I don't think
4	that's really the problem.
5	The problem is that she has, apparently, allegedly,
6	many contacts who were her prime contacts are people who
7	were part of this organization. That's what this is about.
8	MS. NECHELES: Yes.
9	THE COURT: It's not about her college friends.
10	It's not about her high school friends. It's not about, you
11	know, the people she saw when she spent her summers on the
12	Vineyard, or wherever she went.
13	MS. NECHELES: You're right, it's about her friends,
14	Your Honor, for example.
15	THE COURT: Right.
16	MS. NECHELES: And that's the final category, people
17	who are on the stripe path.
18	These are people who were hundreds of people who
19	were involved with NXIVM who I don't think the government is
20	going to have hundreds of witnesses here, you know.
21	THE COURT: I hope not.
22	MS. NECHELES: And so I think that's what the issue
23	is, you know, is that the government should have the burden of
24	saying these are the people you should not associate with,
25	name the specific people. And it could be everybody

While the government has not alleged that

Ms. Bronfman herself was a member of DOS, there was a

significant effort in the aftermath of DOS being revealed, not

just publicly in the newspaper articles and The New York

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The defendant may not directly or indirectly

associate or have contact with, except in the presence of her

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1	MS. PENZA: Thank you, Your Honor.
2	MS. NECHELES: We wrote Your Honor a letter about
3	discovery.
4	THE COURT: Discovery, oh, one of my favorite
5	subjects.
6	You read the discovery letter?
7	MS. PENZA: I did read the letter, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: So what's the story about discovery?
9	MS. PENZA: Your Honor, we believe that the
10	defendant's letter is premature. The government has been
11	actively complying with our obligation. We requested a
12	5 terabyte drive from the defendant last week. We have not
13	received that drive yet. In the interim, we have been
14	providing substantial discovery.
15	This is a case where we estimate we now have an
16	estimate that is approximately 12 terabytes worth of data.
17	We it is a we intend file a case update letter with the
18	Court prior to our next appearance before Your Honor with the
19	other defendants.
20	THE COURT: When is that?
21	MS. PENZA: I believe it's September 13th, Your
22	Honor.
23	THE COURT: Right.
24	MS. PENZA: But I don't have my phone in front of
25	me.

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So we will file something in advance of that. But the government can assure Your Honor that we are proceeding as expeditiously as possible.

We are in the process of seeking to retain vendors to enable us to proceed more quickly, but as it stands, we are certainly doing the best we can and have been in communication with defense counsel about things that we need in order to allow us to provide discovery.

So we don't believe that there are any issues that are ripe for Your Honor to rule on at this stage.

THE COURT: I'm just thinking in terms of the January 7th trial date, and so whatever needs to be done to expedite the providing of discovery to the defense is very, very important.

MS. PENZA: And we do understand that, Your Honor. There are actual technological limitations in terms of -- we would love to provide it as quickly as possible, but it takes days and days simply to transfer data from one place to another and then to the defendants. And there's nothing really the government can do about that.

In addition, there is a firewall process set up regarding certain materials, and so we will certainly -- we are certainly moving forward as quickly as possible. We took Your Honor's point and raised it at our last conference as well and we understand that. We do believe that we may raise

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warrants to be executed in the way they should be and not given to other people if they don't have the right to them, and I know the government will respect that. And so it might take longer. But we just want to be able to all know realistically what the time frame is, you know, so that we can talk realistically about a date, which Your Honor set a date, a firm trial date, which we are concerned that we will not have the materials with enough time to be able to review them for that trial date.

THE COURT: Well, and that will bring us back to the question of whether this case should be designated as a complex case and whether the trial date would have to be changed, which the Court is very much opposed to, unless a good cause is shown for it.

MS. NECHELES: And that's why I asked that, and maybe the discovery update will tell us. That's why I asked that we get an index of what needs to be produced in a realistic timetable, because I believe a realistic timetable is going to take us well into December for when things will be produced.

Because I do not believe that search warrants have even been executed yet, given the volume of -- I mean while the initial material may be seized, I don't think the government has had the time to go through the computers. You said there were 60 devices. That's a lot of work. So I don't

THE COURT: I think you all should talk about that and come back to me on September 13th, and that way we can be in a better position, if we need to address it. Okay?

MS. PENZA: Thank you, Your Honor.

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MS. HAJJAR: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. NECHELES: Anything else from the government?

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1	MS. PENZA: Not from the government, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Anything else from the defense?
3	MS. NECHELES: No.
4	THE COURT: All right, we will see you in September.
5	MS. PENZA: Thank you, Judge.
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7	(Whereupon, the matter was concluded.)
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12	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
13	record or proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
14	s/ Linda D. Danelczyk August 22, 2018
15	LINDA D. DANELCZYK DATE
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